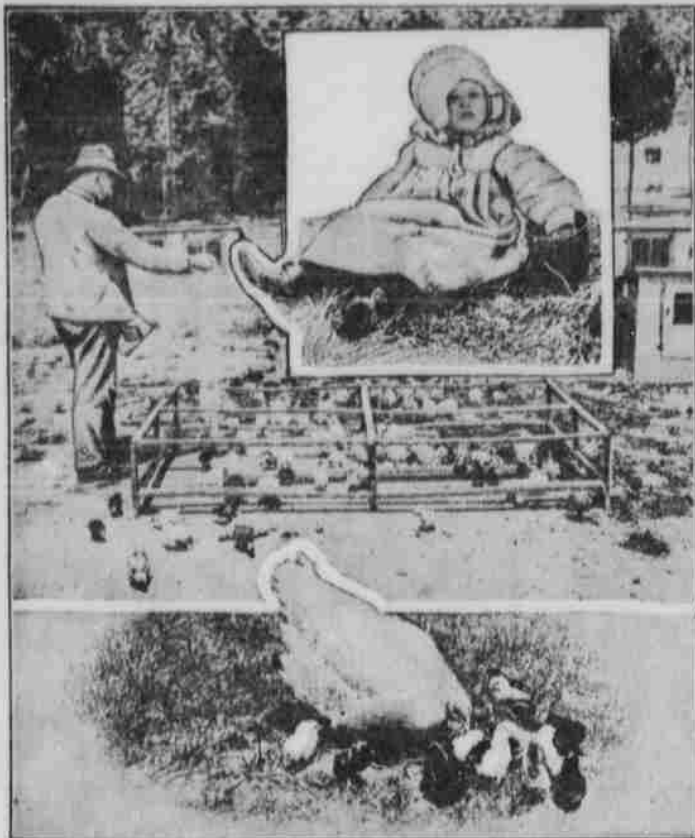


A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

BAKED FEED GIVES CHICKS A GOOD START



A Screened Feeding Pen Through Which the Chicks Can Run Will Keep Older Fowls Away at Feeding Time.

BEST FOODS FOR YOUNG CHICKENS

Begin Feeding Any Time After Youngsters Are 36 to 48 Hours Old.

BAKED JOHNNYCAKE IS GOOD

Put the "Grow" in Young Fowls by Giving Bread Crumbs and Rolled Oats Mixture Five Times Daily—Also Give Milk.

Give the young chicks a good start in life by feeding carefully prepared, nourishing food. Feeding should begin any time after they are thirty-six to forty-eight hours old, whether they are with the hen or in a brooder, and for the first month or two they may be given food as often as five times a day.

Baked johnnycake composed of the following ingredients in the proportions named is a very good feed for young chicks: One dozen inferior eggs or one pound of sifted beef scrap to ten pounds of corn meal; add enough milk to make a pasty mash, and one tablespoonful of baking soda. Dry bread crumbs may be mixed with hard-boiled eggs, making about one-fourth of the mixture eggs, or rolled oats may be used in place of the bread crumbs.

Feed Five Times Daily. Feed the bread crumbs, rolled oats, or johnnycake mixtures five times daily for the first week, then gradually substitute for one or two feeds of the mixture finely cracked grains of one part by weight of cracked wheat, six parts finely cracked corn, two parts pinhead oatmeal or hulled oats, and one part kafir corn, to which about 5 per cent of cracked peas or broken rice and 2 per cent of charcoal, millet or rape seed may be added. A commercial chick feed may be substituted if desired. The above ration can be fed until the chicks are two weeks old, when they should be placed on grain and a dry or wet mash mixture.

After the chicks are ten days old a good growing mash, composed of two parts by weight of bran, two parts middlings, two parts cornmeal, one part rolled oats, and 10 per cent sifted beef scrap may be placed in a hopper and left before them at all times. The mash may be fed either wet or dry; if wet, only enough moisture (either milk or water) should be added to make the feed crumbly, but in no sense sloppy. When this growing mash or mixture is not used a hopper containing bran should be accessible to the chicks at all times.

When one has only a few chickens it is less trouble to purchase the prepared chick feeds, but where a considerable number are reared it is sometimes cheaper to buy the finely cracked grains and mix them together. Many chick feeds contain a large quantity of fat and may contain grains of poor quality, so that they should be carefully examined and the quality guaranteed before they are purchased.

Eliminate Chick Feed. As soon as the chickens will eat the whole wheat, cracked corn and other grains—usually in about eight weeks—the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds the chickens' growth can be hastened if they are given sour milk,

skim milk, or buttermilk to drink. Growing chickens kept on a good range may be given all their feed in a hopper, mixing six parts by weight of cracked corn with one part of wheat and one part kafir corn in one hopper and the dry mash for chickens in another. In addition feed two parts of the scratch mixture in the form of sprouted oats until the chickens are three or four months old, when dry whole oats can be used. The beef scrap may be left out of the dry mash and fed in a separate hopper, so that the chickens can eat all of this feed they desire. If the beef scrap is to be fed separately it is advisable to wait until the chicks are ten days old, although many poultrymen put the beef scrap before the young chickens at the start without bad results. Chickens confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa, or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required. Fine charcoal, grit and oyster shell should be kept before the chickens at all times, and cracked or ground bone may be fed where the chickens are kept in small bare yards, but the latter feed is not necessary for chickens that have a good range.

FEED CHICKS OFTEN—BUT DON'T STUFF THEM.

Young chickens should be fed from three to five times daily, depending upon one's experience in feeding. Undoubtedly chickens can be grown faster by feeding five times daily than by feeding three times daily, but it should be borne in mind that more harm can be done to the young chickens by overfeeding than by underfeeding, and at no time should they be fed more than they can eat. Young chicks that are confined need more attention to avoid overfeeding than those that have free range, as leg weakness is likely to result in those confined.

Heat for Brood Chicks.

The best temperature at which to keep a brooder or hove depends upon the position of the thermometer, the style of the brooder, the age of the chicks and the weather conditions. Aim to keep the chickens comfortable. As the operator learns by the actions of the chickens the amount of heat they require, he can discard the thermometer if he desires. When too cold the chicks will crowd together and try to get nearer the heat.

It is not possible to say for each case at what temperature the brooder should be kept to raise young chickens, but it will run from 80 to 100 degrees in some cases, as some broods of chickens seem to require more heat than others. Average temperatures approximate 93 to 95 degrees for the first week or ten days, when the temperature is gradually reduced to 85 degrees for the following ten days, and then lowered to 75 or 70 degrees for as long as the chickens need heat. This depends somewhat on the season of the year and the number of the chicks, as it can be readily seen that the heat generated by 50 chickens would raise the temperature under the hove to a higher degree than the heat given off by a lesser number.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



Chicken Thief Had Consideration for His Captor

WASHINGTON.—Cliff Lanham, chairman of local exemption board No. 5, had an exciting experience the other night, and the thoughts of the participants therein are herewith presented for future examination by psychoanalysts. Lanham was slumbering peacefully that morning. Awakened by flatulent with that intensity one usually manifests on such occasions. His keen ear detected sounds in the shed in his back yard.

Jumping out of bed, Cliff grabbed his trusty 32 howitzer and made downstairs for the kitchen door.

It was one of the cold nights, but Cliff plunged forth, regardless. Pajamas and bare feet make for speed. He was into the shed before the thief was aware.

"Hands up!" cried Lanham, addressing his remarks to the dusky figure seen in the dusky shed.

But the dusky figure started to flee instead.

So Lanham let go his revolver and grappled with the intruder.

Lanham soon had the fellow at his mercy and haled him out into the light of the moon.

"Now you come along with me," said Lanham.

And he marched the chicken thief out of the back yard and down the alley to the corner of Thirteenth and G streets southeast, where he put in a call for a patrol wagon.

While standing there on the corner, Lanham says, he kept thinking all the time just one big thought.

Finally he gave that thought voice. "Are you registered in the draft?" he asked the negro.

The captive shifted nervously. "No, boss, I is too young," he replied.

There was another long silence.

Now we investigate the train of thought of the colored man.

"Sey, boss," that individual said, turning to Lanham.

"Well?" answered Lanham. "What do you want?"

The colored man looked down at the pavement. And then: "Boss, ain't yo' feet cold?"



After All, What Was There for the "Jedge" to Do?

A BIG real estate man—"big" stands for business—called on an old tenant who was behind in her rent. He was welcomed with affable apologies and given an exceedingly rich promise of payment. "I has the rent, Jedge, all but the las' dollah, an' as soon as I c'n ris it I'm a-comin' right 'roun—I cert'n'y is."

"Look here, aunty. I don't want to see you turned out in weather like this. I know how good you used to be to that old man of yours after he got crippled up—and what a lot of honest hard work you have done in your time—I wish I had as clean a record. Suppose I give you that dollah. Will you come to the office and pay up?"

Aunty was beamingly sure. So the "Jedge" gave her the money—Lord love—and went his way. The next morning the old lady failed to show up. She was among those absent the day after. And the day after that. And on the morning after that a righteousness "Jedge" repeated his visit.

"Thought you were coming to pay that rent?"

"Why, good mawnin', Jedge! It cert'n'y is curus for you to come heah jes' as I was a steddin' it comin' rou'n! 'Y' office wif my rent money—I got it all 'guther cepn' the las' dollah."

"Didn't I give you that dollah?"

"Deed you did, Jedge, honey. You cert'n'y did gimme that dollah—an' it come in mouty handy, too—'fina I hadn't had it when that ooman comin' stawnin' in on me to pay her the las' dollah I owed her for my ree-gale-yeer I couldn't a-turned out yesty with the Sisters of the Gallilean Fishmen an' rid in a hack. You c'n go to pablor socials, any way you wants to, but when you rides to buryin's you got to wench a purple silk ap'n noun 'roun' wif white an' a collah to match. The 'slety I b'longs to pays silk bene-fits an' 'senses you ev'ry time you dies, so you c'n have a ch'ch service wif fo' hacks free an' a wreath of any kinder flowers yo' me'ners calls for. But I got mah wash money comin' to me 't'night, an' 'fina the madam pays me I cert'n'y am gwine take that dollah an' pay mah rent."

It isn't in the story what the "Jedge" did, but as the old tenant kept her chip of a house up in Blank alley one might guess.

Peculiar Thrill Went With Shopping Expedition

A WOMAN in a raincoat was buying gloves. The customer next wore finery which implied a chauffeur at the curb. Both had umbrellas that fraternized, side by side, regardless of the abyssal canyon that divides mercerized rubber from seal—and both were buying gloves.

When her package was tucked under the weather, Raincoat went outside, raised her gloria, and—

Down showered gloves, silk stockings, a ditty neckpiece and a silver-meshed bag.

You might suppose a showdown like that would have raised a mob, but there wasn't an Argus-eye in sight—thanks to the storm and to the fact that this is a true happening instead of dramatic fiction. So Raincoat fished up her sloppy look, waded back to the store with the stuff held at arm-length to avoid the circumstantial-evidence appearance of what a soulless law calls being caught in the act, and went into executive session with a floor walker.

But the foot-lady who had planted her swag in the wrong cache had gone into the unknown and carried her freedom along. And that was all there was to it, except that Raincoat went home excitedly elated because for the first time in all her decades she had come in touch with crime.



Remarkable Appetite Is That of Washington Rabbit

A NEW use for coal has been discovered by the janitor of a Washington apartment house. Whether notice of the discovery should be sent to Secretary McAdoo or to Herbert Hoover I leave to the reader to decide. This colored man feeds soft coal to his rabbit.



He became the possessor of a fat rabbit, and, having no other place to keep the little cousin to the kangaroo, decided to house the animal in the furnace room. Of course he gave it plenty to eat, and a tin cup of water to drink, but that rabbit developed a taste for coal that was amazing, the janitor tells me.

Sounds like a nature fake, I'll admit, but I saw that rabbit, and I am sure did look as if it were eating the coal, and enjoying it. It is the dirtiest rabbit in the world, too. But, irrespective of the coal in its little inside, it is literally playing with fire, and is liable to meet its fate any day.

You see, the furnace is warm, and the rabbit wanders in through the draft door, every now and then, to investigate things.

Little does it know that any moment a cruel coal may drop upon its back. I told the janitor about it; but he said:

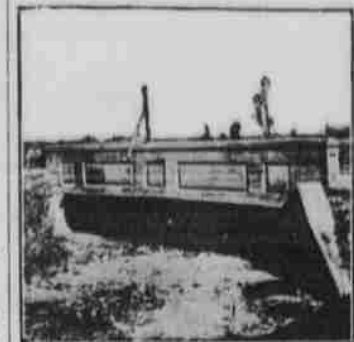
"Deed, boss, dat rabbit eats fire, he do."

ROAD BUILDING

GOOD ROADS OF THE FUTURE

Steps Should Be Taken Immediately to Provide New Highways and Keep Them in Condition.

While we have a very considerable mileage of so-called good roads in this country, it is an undoubted fact that the greater portion are not of a character to sustain successfully the heavy motor truck traffic that is now appearing on them, and which will certainly increase rapidly in the near future. To meet the new conditions steps should be at once taken to formulate



Re-enforced Concrete Culvert.

a systematic plan not only to provide new roads, adapted to the new traffic, but to maintain them in operative condition. Provision should also be made for the re-building of much of the older mileage. What the nature of the construction of these new roads shall be is a matter for the engineers to solve, but there is no question but that there must be better drainage, better material and very much heavier foundations than have ordinarily prevailed in the past, especially as with smooth road surface the speed of these trucks is sure to be greatly increased. England has had her experience in this matter, for, what with heavy traffic added to lack of maintenance, on account of war necessities, there is hardly a main road in the country that is not utterly worn out, although they have been accustomed to build much more heavily than we have in the United States.—Scientific American.

GUIDE FOR ROAD ENGINEERS

Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering Makes Public Desirable Standards.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In order to assist in bringing about a greater uniformity in the highways of the country and to aid the better roads movement in some states, the office of public roads and rural engineering of the United States department of agriculture has published standard forms for specifications, standard methods of testing materials, standard methods for reporting test results, and standard methods of sampling materials. The publication of the standards was made desirable by the necessity for co-operative work by the office and the states in the carrying out of the federal aid conference participated in by representatives of the office of public roads and rural engineering and of a large number of the states. They are published as department bulletin No. 555 of the United States department of agriculture.

MORE GOOD ROADS REQUIRED

Necessary to Handle Commerce on Account of Inadequate Railroad Transportation.

Railroad transportation is inadequate to handle our commerce, and good roads must be constructed rapidly and comprehensively that truck lines running on regular schedule with stations and terminal facilities, may be established to take care of the immense productions of the land. Production beyond local needs becomes an economic loss if the things produced cannot be delivered to the factory or consumer safely and profitably.

INTERESTED IN GOOD ROADS

Mileage of Gravel and Stone Highways Increasing—Automobile of Great Assistance.

There is widespread and increasing interest in good roads in Illinois. The main traveled highways especially are wide, well graded and well drugged. The mileage of gravel and stone roads is increasing, and a good deal of hard road of a still more permanent character is being built. The advent of the automobile has done much to make good roads enthusiasts of farmers, and with their active interest the work of improvement is progressing rapidly.

Increase Land Values.

Every acre of land lying near good roads is really a valuable, available asset, while mud-bound land is unprofitable except for the unsociable man and the scoldable host owls and predatory wild animals.

Way to Fatten Steers.

Fattening steers on grass and cottonseed cake is nearly always more profitable than grazing them without feed. The use of a small amount of corn in addition to the cottonseed cake has proved profitable.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was

simply in misery from a weakness and awful pains—and nothing seemed to do me any good. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and got relief right away. I can certainly recommend this valuable medicine to other women who suffer, for it has done such good work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial."

—Mrs. LIZIE COURTNEY, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the Change of Life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.



For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills
will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Saving Infants' Lives.
The city of Buffalo is making a winning fight against blindness caused by ophthalmia neonatorum. It is using preventive measures like those employed in Chicago in accordance with the Illinois state law on the subject.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

Different.
"Jack seems very melancholy lately. Has he loved and lost?"
"No. I understand he loved and won."

Simply Rashly Skins
Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

The Brawl's Criticism.
Mrs. Brawl—Oh, you—worm!
Mr. Brawl—Oh, you early bird!—London Answers.

How's This?
We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Proverbial Wisdom.
"Who breaks, pays."
"That shows you don't know anything about being broke."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of **Dr. J. C. Fletcher** In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Home thoroughly a pretty woman does love to walk down the street with a homely one!

A forced apology is worse than none at all.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Smarting—Just Pure Comfort. In use at Druggists or sent by mail. Write for free booklet. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO